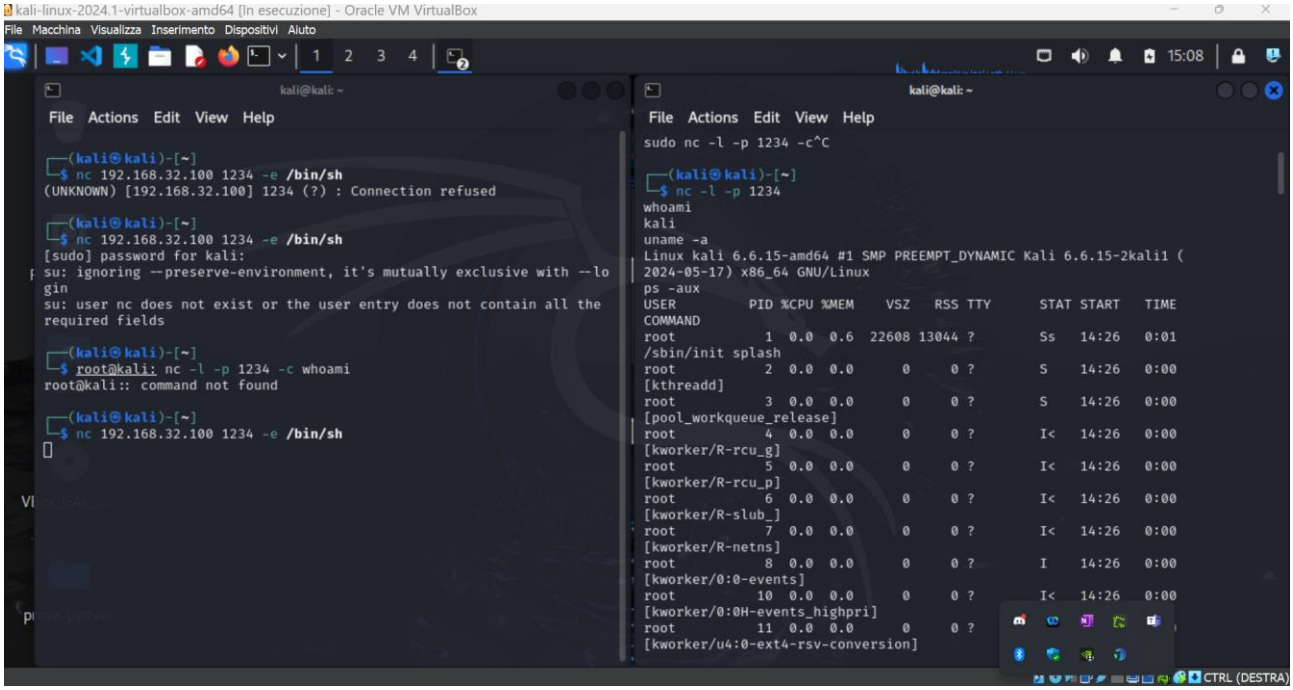
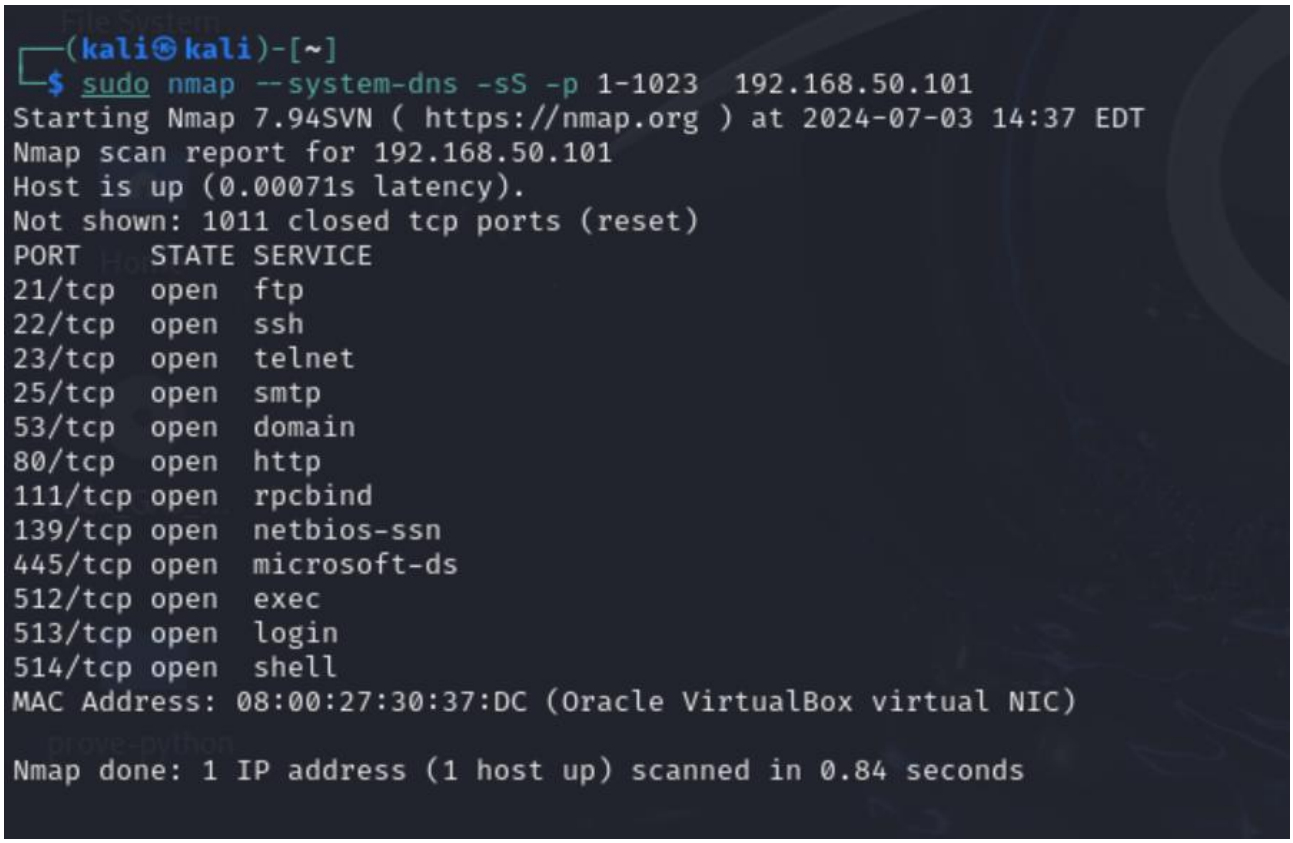
W9D1

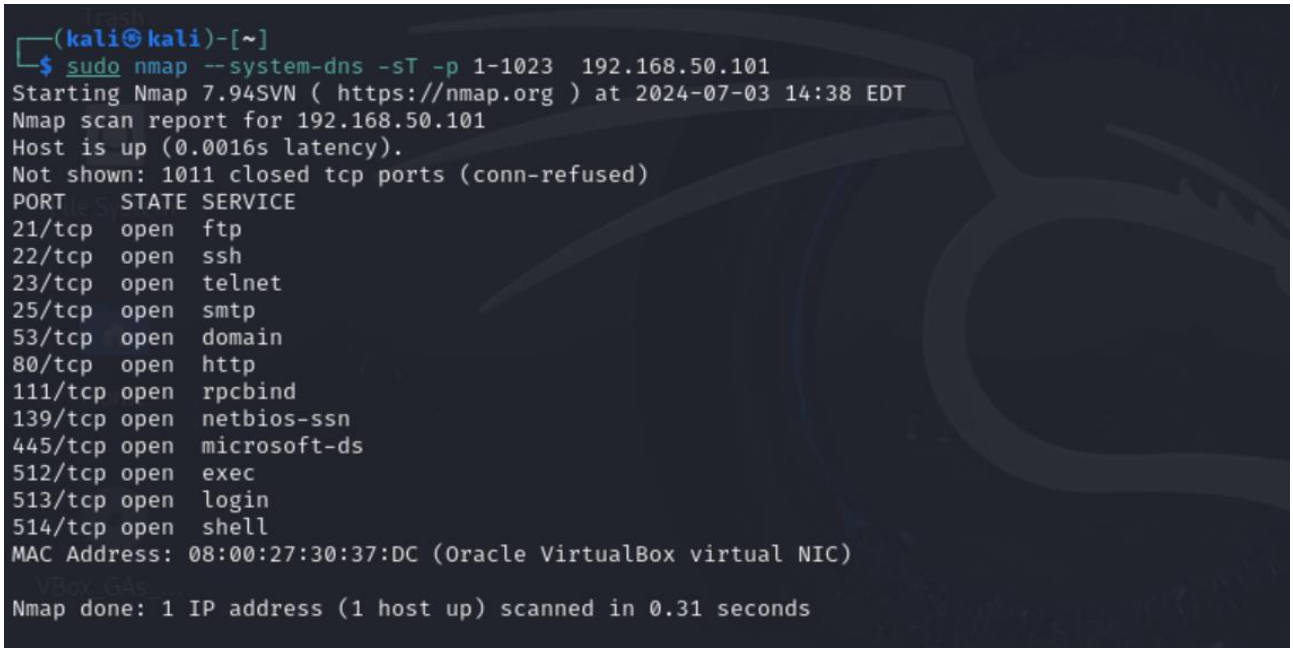
CONFIGURAZIONE NETCAT CON DUE FINESTRE



COMANDO NMAP -sS



COMANDO NMAP -sT



COMANDO NMAP -A

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap --system-dns -A -p 1-1023  192.168.50.101
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-07-03 14:39 EDT
Stats: 0:00:16 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Service Scan
Service scan Timing: About 91.67% done; ETC: 14:39 (0:00:01 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.101
Host is up (0.0010s latency).
Not shown: 1011 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT    STATE SERVICE     VERSION
21/tcp  open  ftp         vsftpd 2.3.4
| ftp-syst:
|   STAT:
| FTP server status:
|      Connected to 192.168.50.100
|      Logged in as ftp
|      TYPE: ASCII
|      No session bandwidth limit
|      Session timeout in seconds is 300
|      Control connection is plain text
|      Data connections will be plain text
|      vsFTPd 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
22/tcp  open  ssh         OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
|_  2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
23/tcp  open  telnet      Linux telnetd
```

25/tcp open smtp   Postfix smtpd

|_smtp-commands: metasploitable.localdomain, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 8BITMIME, DSN

53/tcp open domain   ISC BIND 9.4.2

| dns-nsid:

|_ bind.version: 9.4.2

80/tcp open http   Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)

|_http-title: Metasploitable2 - Linux

|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2

111/tcp open rpcbind   2 (RPC #100000)

| rpcinfo:

| program version   port/proto service

| 100000 2   111/tcp   rpcbind

| 100000 2   111/udp   rpcbind

| 100003 2,3,4   2049/tcp   nfs

| 100003 2,3,4   2049/udp   nfs

| 100005 1,2,3   33604/tcp   mountd

| 100005 1,2,3   35118/udp   mountd

| 100021 1,3,4   44069/udp   nlockmgr

| 100021 1,3,4   45187/tcp   nlockmgr

| 100024 1   32924/tcp   status

|_ 100024 1   60347/udp   status

139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

512/tcp open exec   netkit-rsh rexecd

513/tcp open login?

514/tcp open shell   Netkit rshd

MAC Address: 08:00:27:30:37:DC (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Device type: general purpose

Running: Linux 2.6.X

OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6

OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33

Network Distance: 1 hop

Service Info: Host: metasploitable.localdomain; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Host script results:

|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: METASPLOITABLE, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: <unknown> (unknown)

|_smb2-time: Protocol negotiation failed (SMB2)

| smb-os-discovery:

| OS: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)

| Computer name: metasploitable

| NetBIOS computer name:

| Domain name: localdomain

| FQDN: metasploitable.localdomain

|_ System time: 2024-07-03T14:39:47-04:00

| smb-security-mode:

| account_used: guest

| authentication_level: user

| challenge_response: supported

|_ message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)

|_clock-skew: mean: 1h59m57s, deviation: 2h49m42s, median: -2s

TRACEROUTE

HOP RTT   ADDRESS

1   1.01 ms 192.168.50.101

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 75.50 seconds

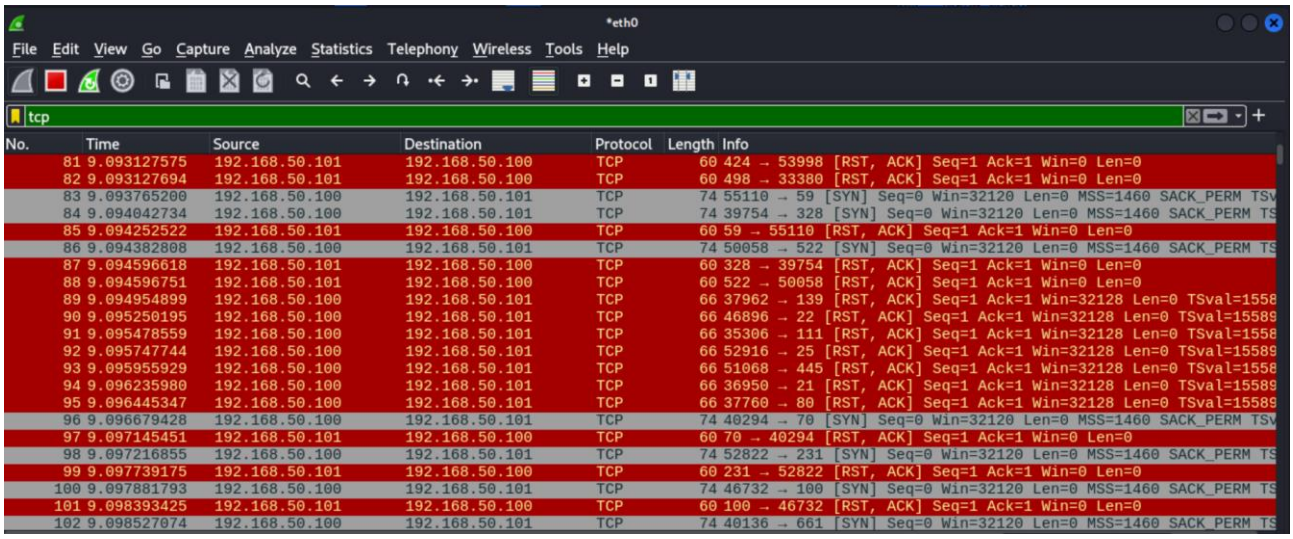
FONTE DELLO SCAN	TARGET DELLO SCAN	TIPO DI SCAN	RISULTATI OTTENUTI
192.168.50.100	192.168.50.101	NMPA -sS	12 porte aperte: 21/tcp, ssh, telnet, http, domain ecc
192.168.50.100	192.168.50.101	NMAP -sT	12 porte aperte: 21/tcp ecc ecc
192.168.50.100	192.168.50.101	NMAP -A	12 porte aperte: 21/tcp ecc con dettagli OS e versione servizio

PS:

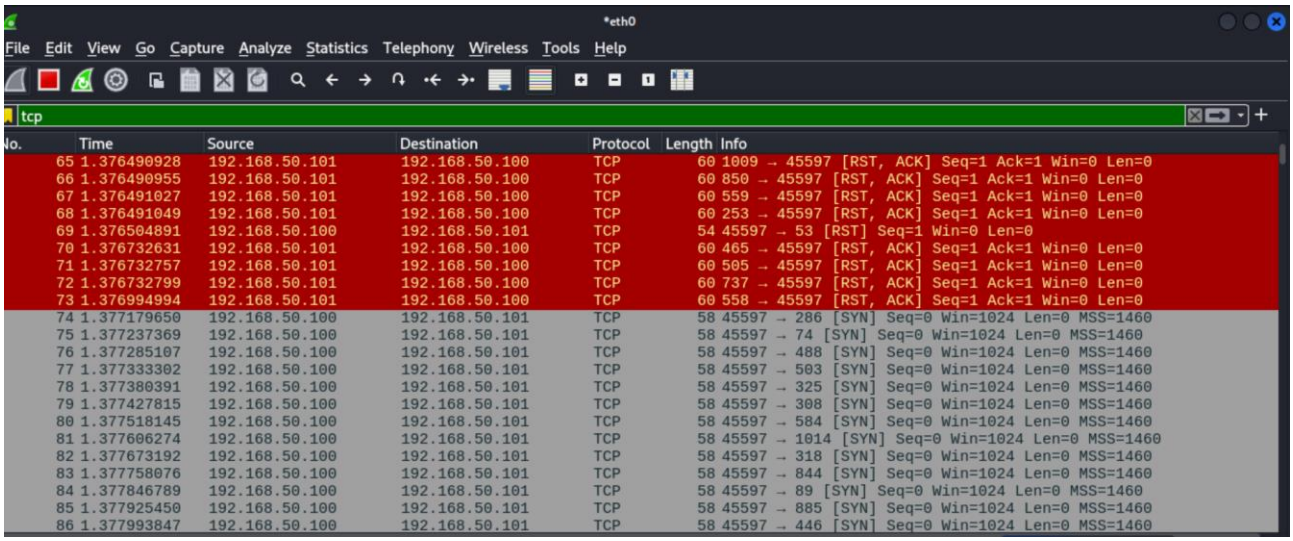
Una scansione con lo switch `-A` fornisce una visione completa della macchina target, identificando i servizi in esecuzione, le versioni dei servizi, il sistema operativo e la topologia di rete. Queste informazioni sono fondamentali per valutare le vulnerabilità del sistema e pianificare ulteriori passi nell'analisi di sicurezza.

FACOLTATIVO

Cattura Wiresharke con -sT



Cattura Wiresharke con -sS



OSSERVAZIONI

Dopo aver catturato i pacchetti, puoi osservare la sequenza di pacchetti SYN, SYN-ACK e RST:

Pacchetto SYN: Viene inviato dalla macchina sorgente al target.

Pacchetto SYN-ACK: Viene inviato dal target alla macchina sorgente in risposta al SYN.

Pacchetto RST: Viene inviato dalla macchina sorgente al target per interrompere la connessione.

Tracciando i pacchetti con Wireshark durante una scansione SYN con Nmap, puoi osservare che la scansione SYN non completa il 3-way handshake TCP ma interrompe la connessione dopo aver ricevuto il pacchetto SYN-ACK, inviando un pacchetto RST. Questa caratteristica rende la scansione SYN più rapida e discreta rispetto alla scansione TCP completa.